

# Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3108

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1892.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £1,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000.

LONDON : Head Office ..... 40, Threadneedle Street, West End. Office ..... 25, Cockspur Street.  
BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, FORWARDS BILLS FOR COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... £500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

D. Gillies, Esq.; Chow Tung Shang, Esq.; Chan Kit Shan, Esq.; W. Wotton, Esq.; C. J. Hirst, Esq., Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON :

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent, Palmer & Co.  
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Butterly & Co.  
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.  
GEO. MUNRO, Manager.

Bankers:  
London: The Alliance Bank (Ld.).  
Scotland: The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

SHANGHAI,

ADVISORY COMMITTEE,  
His Ex. Hsia Fu Yuen, Lim Kwan King, Esq., Ma Ki Tchong, Esq.; Chu Ming Siang, Esq.; Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.

C. J. GALLOWAY, Manager,  
Amoy—J. ANDERSON, Manager.

Yokohama—D. FRASER, Manager.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Money received on Deposit, Drafts issued, Bills purchased and collected, Advances made on Securities or goods in neutral Godowns. Usual Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS " 3 " " For Rates of Interest for other periods apply to the Manager.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1892.

## INSTITUTIONS.

THE STANDARD & D A R D. A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 64 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE OF THE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Standard has a long record of good services to refer to its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £7,000,000. Stg. The Premiums are moderate, and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

ASSETS OVER \$3,000,000.00.

Policies absolutely non-forfeitable. No restrictions as to Residence or Travelling. Rates of premia low.

Policies issued on all approved Forms.

For further particulars apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agent for Hongkong.

23rd February, 1892.

## NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.  
HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 1st February, 1892.

## GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, £83,333.33.  
EQUAL TO ..... £38,000.00.  
RESERVE FUND ..... £38,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SING, Esq. LO YEE MOON, Esq.  
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1891.

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH-AND-CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 48, Queen's Road Central, [343]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

ON SATURDAY, the 2nd April, 1892, at 2.30 p.m., at their SALES ROOMS, NO. 3, Wyndham Street,

THE FOLLOWING STOCK OF WINES, &c., belonging to late KEECHONG MESS,

Comprising—

HEADSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, BRANDY, BURGUNDY, OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY (7 years in wood), PORT WINE (1848), HOCK, SAUTERNE, MUSCATEL, LEMON JUICE, BEER, STOUT, GINGER-WINE, and

The renowned "KEECHONG" MESS CLARET.

&c., &c., &c., &c.,

TERMS—Cash before delivery.

GORDON & CO., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1892.

[373]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land, by Public Auction, to be held on the Spot,

ON MONDAY, the 4th day of April, 1892, at 4 P.M., are published.

By Command,

G. T. M. O'BRIEN, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 19th March, 1892.

[369]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 4th day of April, 1892, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Boundary Measurements.	Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upper Price.
150	150 ft. 6 ft. 60 ft.	9,000	36	720

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. R. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions from the Mortgagors to Sell by Public Auction,

ON TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1892, at the Premises,

at 3 o'clock p.m., the following:

VALUABLE LEASABLE PROPERTIES, Comprising—Nos. 11 and 12, Upper Lascar Row and Nos. 14 and 16, Lower Lascar Row, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, situated on Island Lot No. 248, as the same is now known, and the residence of a term of 999 years from the 1st of the 1843, granted therein, subject to the payment of the Crown Rent payable in respect thereof and the performance of the Crown covenants to be performed in respect thereof and subject also to the existing lettings and tenancies therefrom.

The property will be sold in one Lot or separate Lots comprising two Houses each at the option of the Vendor.

For sale plan further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to

WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors for the Vendors, or to

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1892.

[365]

MASONIC.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 345.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 1st April, at 8.30 p.m.准时. Visiting Brothers are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1892.

[372]

To be Let.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET.

NOS. 9, 12, & 14, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1892.

[342]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 64, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL suitable for OFFICES, Apply to

Messrs. G. FALCONER & CO., or LAI HING & CO., No. 153, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1892.

[347]

TO LET.

N. O. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to

"TUSCULUM," MAGAZINE GAP, Nos. 2 & 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1892.

[343]

TO LET.

FROM 1ST APRIL.

"STILLINGFLEET."

FIVE ROOMED detached HOUSE on Peak Road near the Albany.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1892.

[348]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. FOR SALE.

HOUSE LAMPS, STREET LAMPS, VERANDAH LAMPS, SHIPS' LAMPS, CHANDELIERS 3, 4 or 5-Light, Single and Double BRACKET LAMPS, TABLE LAMPS, READING LAMPS, BEDROOM & NURSERY LAMPS, WINDPROOF LAMPS, SAFETY LAMPS, SPECIAL CARGO LAMPS, GLOBES, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, SPARE BURNERS, FOUNTS, &c.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1892.

[349]

### CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD. WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING, select but inexpensive variety, SPORTING GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS AND AMMUNITION, PORPOISE-HIDE DARK, TAN RUSSIA-LEATHER & ENGLISH-CALF BOOTS & SHOES, SCIENTIFIC BOOKS, NAUTICAL, ELECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, HAND-TOOLS and DRAWING-INSTRUMENTS.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

[142]

### ROBERT LANG & CO. DRESS SUITS.

NEWEST MATERIALS, FROM 830, SILK LINED, A VERY LARGE SELECTION OF SCOTCH TWEEDS AND OTHER SUITINGS, EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, latest style, EVENING DRESS TIES AND GLOVES, EVENING DRESS SHOES AND PUMPS.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1891.

[189]

### CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD., MANICURE, CHIROPRACTIST AND MASSAGE.

WHAT WILL YOU TAKE? For a Nerve Tonic? For Brilliance after General Debility? For Dyspepsia? For Gout? For Rheumatism?

Takuradsuka Natural Mineral Water, Bottled at Takuradsuka near Kobe, Japan. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty throughout the East. Testimonials can be seen on application.

**For Sale.**

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

**NOW READY.**



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST, A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1892.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY has again been enlarged and will be found THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostock, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Head-quarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1892 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG;

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG. The latest and only reliable.

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclinations and all recent additions and improvements,

AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

THE WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a wide miscellany for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1892 is Printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Sun and Moon.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," Flanders' Hill, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1892.

**Intimations.**

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS, &c.

EUCALYPTUS OIL AND INFLUENZA.

"Fall the preventives, OIL OF EUCALYPTUS, either disguised under fancy names or in its pure state, has earned the most professional and lay support, and up to the present it certainly seems to have vindicated the claims put forward in its behalf."—*Chemist and Druggist*. Feb. 6th, 1892.

DAKINS' STANDARD BRAND OF EUCALYPTUS OIL.

Bottles, 50 cts. and \$1.00

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

WE invite attention to the following Brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use).

Per doz. Per Case. Bot.

A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule \$10. \$1.00

B Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule 12 1.10

C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule 14 1.25

D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled) 18 1.50

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule 6 0.60

B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule 7.50 0.75

C Manzillas, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule 10 1.00

C C Superior Old Dry Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule 10 1.10

D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule 12 1.10

E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled) 14 1.25

Per Case. 1.25

Fine Capsule 1.25

Per Case. 1.25

1 doz. Quarts. 1.25

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule \$4. \$4.45

B St. Estephe, Red Capsule 4.50 5.00

C St. Julien, Red Capsule 7 7.50

D La Rose, Red Capsule 11 12.00

MADEIRA, HOCK AND CHAMPAGNES.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS IN STOCK ON APPLICATION.

Per doz. Per Case. Bot.

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule \$13. \$1.20

B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule 15 1.40

C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule 20 1.75

D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1875 Vintage, Red Capsule 30 2.50

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule 8 0.75

B Watson's Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark. 8 0.75

C Watson's Abdellour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark. 8 0.75

D Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule 10 1.00

E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule 12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule 8 0.75

B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule 10 1.00

C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule 12 1.10

Genuine Bourbon Whisky, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name 10 1.00

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule 4.50 0.40

B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule 4.50 0.40

C Fine A. V. H. Geneva 5.50 0.50

RUM.

Fine Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule 12 1.00

Good Leeward Island, \$1.50 per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine Maraschino Curacao Hockin's Cherry Cordial Chartreuse Dr. Siegel's Angostura Bitters, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1843.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1892.

BIRTH.  
At No. 2 North Szchen Road, Shanghai, on the 25th March, the wife of R. D. Watt of a daughter.

BEFORE Mr. Wedhouse to-day a sampan man was convicted of carrying ten passengers on a craft licensed only for four, and in default of a five dollar fine he went to "chokey" for a fortnight.

A CHINESE constable who had deserted from the Singapore police force was arrested in Hongkong, on a warrant produced by a Sikh who was sent from the Straits look for him. He was brought before the Magistrate to-day and ordered to be handed over to the Singapore police. By the way, the two Indians in question are really splendid specimens of humanity; whenever they appeared in sight, the alleged Sikhs of the Hongkong force hid themselves behind lamp-posts, or anything convenient, in every shade; for these Singapore men are quite fit enough to be dressed in kilts.

The N. C. Daily News of March 20th says:—

"On the voyage up from Hongkong a few nights ago the officer on watch on board one of the coasting steamers observed the very unusual appearance, in China waters, of St. Elmo's fire. At the time there was an immense black cloud overhead and the bushes or stars of light were seen on the tops of the masts and on the stay between the fore and main masts. The cloud lasted about a quarter of an hour, and when it disappeared, the luminous glow disappeared also. Some years ago, a similar phenomenon was also witnessed in the China Sea."

"JOHN BULL," an inflated fat man whose stomach overshadows the whole earth, is the latest description of that mighty empire on which the sun never sets, etc.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. inform us that "Good day, boss!"

ACCORDING to a telegram received in Shanghai on March 25th the ice was still thick in the Liao, and Newchwang was not expected to be open for eight days.

HERR Friedenthal has been giving in Calcutta a successful series of concerts, at one of which, in aid of Lady Roberts' Fund, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne were present, and all the leading local amateurs took part.

As will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, "The Military Mummers" will give three performances of Tom Taylor's popular drama "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" at the Garrison Theatre, North Barracks, on the 4th, 7th and 10th April, under the distinguished patronage of Major-General Digby Barker, C. B.

The cast is a strong one, and as the drama is under most careful rehearsal, a very interesting representation may be confidently looked for.

The *Herald* of March 26th says that a western island at Hankow writes that a Secret edict has recently been received in Wu-chang ordering the Viceregal and the Governor of Hunan to despatch certain Taotai to Hunan "on certain business;" and that in consequence the depated officials started on the 18th of this month. It is said by some that, owing to pressure by the Foreign Ministers on the Taung Yamen, the latter had obtained a Decree to arrest, interrogate (or try), and punish a certain Excaption Taotai (unnamed, of course Chou Han), for the distribution of libellous placards among the people, to which the anti-missionary disturbances have been attributed. But, the *Herald* cautiously adds, "not having seen the text, we cannot vouch for the accuracy of this report."

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resulted in the recovery of 100 of the missing dynamite cartridges, which are six centimetres long and three centimetres thick, and arms and internal machines. Three anarchists have been arrested and the search goes on. All the prisoners are young. Among them is a Spaniard. The police place some credence in the report that the anarchist intended to blow up the Spanish embassy here, and consequently have placed a close guard about that building.

WASHINGTON, February 24th. Mrs. Harrison was to-day re-elected president of the society of Daughters of the American Revolution.

NEW YORK, February 24th. The passage of the steamer *Majestic*, which arrived to-day, is relative to distance, the fastest ever recorded. She came 285 miles in 5 days, 20 hours and 22 minutes. This will have made her time on the short route 5 days, 15 hours and 54 minutes, the fastest ever made. Her average speed on this trip was 20.47 knots per hour.

LISBON, February 24th. By an explosion to-day in a quarry near Ajuda four workmen were horribly mangled and fifteen others are supposed to be buried in the debris.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 24th. A special from Guatemala says: General Enriquez, who was shot, headed 200 revolutionaries, who were sworn to kill Barillas and declare a state of siege. It is supposed that they were instigated by Salvadorans.

Reports from Salvador say that Barillas murdered Enriquez.

CHRISTIANIA, February 24th. The Government proposes to make a motion in the Storting for the creation of an independent Norwegian Foreign Office. The King has decided that the question must be referred to a state council composed of Swedes and Norwegians, as the foreign relations of the kingdom are of common interest to both Sweden and Norway. If the King persists in this attitude the Ministry will resign.

BERLIN, February 28th. The press censor of Berlin has been busily at work altering the tenor of dispatches sent out from Germany, so much so that a number of newspaper correspondents—representatives of the London *Times*, for instance—have been informed from their home offices that their dispatches were in some cases almost unintelligible, as they had left whole sentences out and their messages had breaks in them which made their stories disconnected.

During the Emperor's ride yesterday afternoon the mob twice threatened to drag him from his horse, and he was frequently greeted with storms of hooting and groaning, and serious disturbances were only averted by the large force of policemen present, who charged in among the crowds and arrested a number of them for "rebellion."

The first disturbance during the Emperor's ride occurred on Unter den Linden, although there had been occasional hoots and groans and cries of "Bread!" during the whole outing. On Unter den Linden the police dispersed the crowd. This action was greeted with cheers from royalists and some hundreds of police agents in plain clothes who were in all parts of the thoroughfare.

The second riot caused by the Emperor's appearance, which was looked upon as being another open defiance of the people, took place in the Tiergarten. The hooting and groaning was there renewed, and another police charge was in order. The Emperor tried to appear stoical in the face of these evidences of his unpopularity, but his pale face showed that the attempt was a failure.

In spite of the police a young man broke through the crowd, escaped the clutches of several policemen who made grabs for him, and ran up to the Emperor, whose horse was going at a fast trot. Many people in the crowd raised a shout, as they expected he was going to try and carry out the suggestion frequently heard of dragging the Emperor from his horse.

But he did not approach nearer to the Kaiser, yet kept up with the Emperor's horse for nearly half a mile and shouted, "Work! Give us work, Wilhelm!" He was finally captured by a mounted policeman and roughly hustled off to the nearest guardhouse.

It is difficult to say how many people have been arrested for taking part in the rioting. The semi-official statement is that about 200 men and women are in custody, and that the number injured does not amount to more than seventy. These figures, however, are delusive, for the wounded are only counted the people who were picked up bleeding by the police and taken to the hospitals.

It is evident from the number of heads and limbs bandaged up which are to be seen in certain quarters of the city that two or three hundred people at least have suffered at the hands of the police.

Then again, as to the number of arrests, the authorities say that about two hundred persons are in custody. But this number does not include those arrested secretly on the charge of rebellion.

New arrests were made last night upon information obtained after the rioting had ceased. This series of arrests, it is expected, will continue for some days to come. The estimate of the imprisoned and injured made here is about 250 injured and 300 in custody.

The troops remained in the barracks throughout the night, and this morning the whole garrison was paraded in arms. They were then marched back into the barracks, to remain throughout the day. Sunday passed peacefully, but to-night the socialists are holding no less than ten meetings in different parts of the city to discuss the subject of the riots.

The socialists protest to be greatly grieved by the action of those who incited the rioting, and the main object to-night was to arrange some plan for relieving the prevalent distress. If the authorities cannot be induced to give work to the unemployed and to the starving, the Socialist-Democratic party may decide upon a method of organised relief. Not Berlin only, but Hamburg, Lubeck, Danzig, and other large centres have their starving multitudes of unemployed, and a scheme for relief to be effective will have to be made.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 28th. The official reports from Mexico during the last fiscal year shows the exports of minerals amounted to \$35,000, of which over \$17,000,000 was in coin and the remainder in gold and silver bullion.

LONDON, February 29th. John Goodall, the evangelist, was arraigned today on a charge of committing an assault in a railway carriage upon Mrs. Ann Sidalis, in January last. Mrs. Sidalis identified him as her assailant. She told the story of the outrage, practically as it has been heretofore given.

CHRISTIANIA, February 29th. The final race for the world's skating championship between Smart and Hading resulted in a victory for the latter.

NEW YORK, February 29th. The *Herald's* Valparaiso (Chile) cable says: The actual condition of affairs relative to the purchase by Chile of war ships from Great Britain is that this country has an option until June for the same. One of the ships in question is the Armstrong's yard and the other vessel is in the Laird's at Birkenhead. It was built for the Portuguese, but was not taken.

It is probable that money will be asked from the Chilean Congress to buy ships. It is the intention to have the Chilean vessels, the *Erasmo*, *Esmeralda* and *Condell* or *Lynch*, with the *Plato*, if she arrives in time, start on a cruise in April. They will go to Peru and Mexico and will be absent five months.

BERLIN, February 29th. Since Saturday night this city has been relatively quiet, and there has not been a single disturbance that called for armed police interference. It is believed no further trouble is to be apprehended.

## THE CHINA TEA TRADE.

The following interesting correspondence is published in the *N. C. Daily News*:

Shanghai, 23rd March, 1892. Sir.—It is consulting to find from the "Sermo Sinensis" in your yearly issue that the Napoleon of the tea trade is still vigorous. His plan of campaign is certainly a bold one, viz., to send to London big supplies at low cost, to fight and under-sell our rivals and thus re-establish ourselves in public favour. He is, however, too sanguine in my opinion in thinking that China, taxed as it is, can't undersell India and Ceylon, and he is certainly quite wrong in his figures as to the average price paid in North-China last year, which was about Sh. Th. 20 per cwt. instead of—as he puts it—Sh. Th. 16. The cost to the tea-men moreover must have been considerably more than Th. 20, as they are supposed to have lost heavily. As to the low exchange, etc., this of course benefits our rivals equally with ourselves.

I am, etc., CHASSEZ.

Shanghai, 23rd March, 1892. Sir.—It was with great pleasure I read the article communicated to you under the heading of "Sermo Sinensis." If the "Sermo Sinensis" has done no other good, it has at least led people to talk over what will soon be the "business of the hour." I think it would be a great pity to let the matter drop now, and some good may perhaps be expected from the great tea-man's co-operation. The statistics in your correspondent's article were only too correct, and it is an indisputable fact that, if the China export falls off this season, China as a tea producing country is irreversibly doomed. I notice that your correspondent estimates the Ceylon export next year at 80,000,000 lbs. I believe it will be never 100,000,000 lbs., and if so, it makes the position so much the worse. The China tea trade has now come to a critical period and instead of as in former years meeting with no competition, it has now to contend against British colonies with no taxation, and is therefore handicapped. That internal levies are likely to be abolished, I quite agree with the "Napoleon of the Tea Trade" is most improbable, but that the export duty must be done away with, there is no doubt, or otherwise the China tea trade is finished.

I am, etc., TEA MERCHANT.

Shanghai, 24th March, 1892. Sir.—The opinion of the "Napoleon of the Tea Trade" in China is doubtless of inestimable value to be used by tea-buyers in forecasting the "plop" of the coming season, but a more important factor upon which to base one's action is the opinion of the dealers at home.

This, as far as my information goes, is unanimous that the British public does not want China tea at any price, an opinion, at first sight, hardly consonant with the fact that seventy million pounds of China tea were delivered in London last year, which, deducting the export of twenty-five million pounds, gives an actual home consumption of forty-five million pounds or nearly one quarter of the total of the tea actually drunk in Great Britain and Ireland. In the year of grace 1891, the total consumed, of all kinds, was 200,000,000 lbs. The home consumption of China tea in the preceding year, 1890, was fifty-five million pounds out of a total of 194,000,000 lbs., or, in percentages:—In 1891, 25 per cent. of the consumption was China tea; in 1890, 28 per cent.; and in 1891, 31 per cent.

Thus, roughly speaking, one-fourth of the tea drunk in England is still China tea and this appears to have been taken mainly on account of its cheapness for the purpose of "blending." Messrs. Shepard & Co., the well-known Mincing Lane brokers, write in their Annual Tea Circular, published in January of this year:—"As regards good common to medium Blacks received the last few months, though laid in on apparently favourable terms, the heavy supply and very low level of prices current for good common to fair Indian and Ceylon Teas, especially the latter, have weighed down the value of anything in China Congou selling over 6d. per lb." Messrs. Shepard further state:—"There has been a more general and widespread effort on the part of dealers throughout the country to revive an interest in fine China Congou, which is being pressed on the notice of consumers at and under 2s. per lb."

In the face of such low prices and of such unprecedented efforts the only result we see is a steadily decreasing consumption. With an anticipated production, this year in India and Ceylon 200,000,000 lbs., Mr. A. W. A. in anticipation of a very large business in all tea costing from Rs. 7 to Rs. 17, if realised, will, I hold, only result in down prices still lower in London.

Happily for the native tea-man, the only one other large black-tea consuming country, Russia, still sticks to the Celestial leaf and, as long as that market remains as it is, the Chinese may continue to pack tea for Russian consumption under existing conditions, but as long as their trade is handicapped with differential imports in favor of India of twenty-five per cent. (and given the preference of the "masses" at home for strength with coarseness as against delicacy with weakness), no efforts of producers and shippers can succeed in placing China tea in the London market in any quantity with the hope of a profitable result.

The moral of which is that, as long as the Export Duty remains in force, the China tea trade with England is doomed, and hence producers and shippers should perseveringly devote all their efforts to the removal of this burden. To pursue their trade under its weight is but to go on from year to year "flogging a dead horse" until nothing of the carcass is left.

I am, etc., A. J. L.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

"WHY HE NEVER LOOKED BEHIND HIM."

The Peking city wall is undergoing repairs made necessary by the inundation last year. The work of repairing commenced on the 4th March, and its completion is expected to be near.

A crazy shoe-maker named Rorell, living at Broadsworth, killed his four children yesterday by cutting their throats. He then fatally wounded himself.

CHRISTIANIA, February 29th. The final race for the world's skating championship between Smart and Hading resulted in a victory for the latter.

NEW YORK, February 29th. The *Herald's* Valparaiso (Chile) cable says:

The actual condition of affairs relative to the purchase by Chile of war ships from Great Britain is that this country has an option until June for the same. One of the ships in question is the Armstrong's yard and the other vessel is in the Laird's at Birkenhead. It was built for the Portuguese, but was not taken.

Much fear is entertained by the farming class

and about Hangchow with regard to their crops. Owing to the continual rain combined with the extremely cold weather, the prospect of the grain crop is very discouraging. The price of rice is said to have risen 40 cents per cwt.

BERLIN, February 29th. Since Saturday night this city has been relatively quiet, and there has not been a single disturbance that called for armed police interference. It is believed no further trouble is to be apprehended.

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The cost to the tea-men moreover must have been considerably more than Th. 20, as they are supposed to have lost heavily.

As to the low exchange, etc., this of course benefits our rivals equally with ourselves.

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# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1892.

## Commercial.

### LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—110 per cent. prem., nominal.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £500, paid up,—26% per cent. div., sellers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$200 per share, buyers.  
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$61 per share, sales and sellers.  
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$60 per share, sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—per cent. premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1885 E—14 per cent. premium.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$89 per share, sellers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$61 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 255 per share, sellers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$102 per share, sellers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$108, nominal.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$182 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$33 per share, sellers.  
China and Manlia Steam Ship Company—30 per share, sellers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—27½ per cent. discount, sellers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$35 per share, sellers.  
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$77 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$16 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$50 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.  
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$8 per share, buyers.  
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—nominal.  
The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—\$10, sellers.  
Punjung and Sunghee Dua Samanian Mining Co.—\$3 per share, sales and sellers.  
The Rango Gold Mining Co., Limited—40 cents per share, sales and buyers.  
Imuris Mining Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.  
The Balfour Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, nominal.  
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$27½ per share, buyers.  
The Jelbo Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$6 per share, buyers.  
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—20 cents per share, buyers.  
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, buyers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$110 per share, sellers.  
Luron Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$20 per share, nominal.  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$18 per share, buyers.  
Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, buyers.  
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$74 per share, sellers.  
The Wan Poen Building Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.  
The Lubuk Planting Co., Limited—\$2 per share, sales.  
The China-Borneo Co., Limited—nominal.  
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$3 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$47 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$105 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$120 per share, nominal.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$71 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$10 per share, nominal.  
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$9 per share, sellers and buyers.  
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.  
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.  
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$50 per share, sellers.

### EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 2/0  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/0  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/0  
Credit at 4 months' sight ..... 2/0  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/00  
On PARIS—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/48  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/57  
On India, T. T. .... 2/20  
On Demand ..... 2/20  
On SHANGHAI—  
Bank, T. T. .... 72  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 72

### VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. Frank Adam. Mr. James McWilliams.  
Major & Mrs. Anderson. Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Miner.  
Mr. H. Arkell. Mr. T. Mitchell.  
Mr. & Mrs. Armstrong. Mr. Morgan.  
Miss Armstrong. Hon. G. T. M. O'Brien.  
Mr. R. D. J. M. Austin. Colonial Secretary.  
Mr. A. H. Bottenheim. Miss O'Brien.  
Hon. H. Boyle. Mr. J. H. Ormerod.  
Mr. E. Bostock. Mr. H. Portal.  
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Brown. Mr. G. Pott.  
Capt. Burgess-Watson. Mr. E. G. Raphael.  
R.N. Mr. J. Ruppance.  
Major & Mrs. Chapman. Mr. E. A. Samson.  
Professor Chaffier. Mr. F. H. Sawyer.  
Miss Marie Charlier. Mr. Fred. A. Shean.  
Major & Mrs. L. Chase. Mr. A. Shaw.  
Mr. S. Cohen. Mr. S. Stewart.  
Miss L. Cullen. Miss Stewart.  
Mr. J. C. H. Dunlop. Captain A. Tillett.  
Mrs. Gaskell Eston. Major Turner.  
Dr. E. S. Failes. Mr. and Mrs. H. Wainwright.  
Mr. G. Fawcett. Mr. and Mrs. H. Wainwright.  
Mrs. James Harrison. Mr. Mrs. and Miss A. Wainwright.  
Mrs. Anna Hewitt. Mr. W. Walkinshaw.  
Com. R. D. Hitchcock. Mr. R. Wallis.  
Mrs. R. D. Hitchcock. Mr. F. E. White.  
Miss Hitchcock. Miss Fanny Wilcox.  
Miss Hunter. Lord Grey de Wilton.  
Mr. Lawrence. Hon. H. E. Weddhouse.  
Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Lewis. C.M.C.  
Sir F. B. & Lady Lyall. Mr. C. Wyndham.  
Misses Mackenzie (2). Mrs. W. H. Wyndham.  
Mr. J. MacGregor.

### MAILS EXPECTED.

#### THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Steamship Co.'s steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, left Yokohama on the morning of the 25th instant for Kobe, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

#### STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Mirrored* left Singapore on the morning of the 27th instant, and is expected here on the 2nd proximo.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Aden*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 27th instant at 1 p.m., and may be expected here on the 3rd proximo.

The Navigations Generales Italiana steamer *Piazzo*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 27th instant, and is due here on the 3rd proximo.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malacca*, left London on the 2nd instant.

### Shipping.

#### ARRIVALS.

CHINGWOO, British steamer, 1,340, G. L. Grattan, 29th March.—Shanghai 26th March, General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
OANFA, British steamer, 1,070, Shaw, 29th March.—Singapore 24th March, General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

CHINGHOO, Chinese steamer, 525, H. Crowle, 29th March.—Canton 20th March, General—C. E. & M. Co.

KWANGLE, Chinese steamer, 1,508, R. Lincoln, 30th March.—Shanghai 27th March, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

SINGAN, British steamer, 1,004, Price, 30th March.—Shanghai 27th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

JAPAN, British steamer, 1,865, J. G. Ollent, 30th March.—Calcutta 13th March, and Singapore 23rd, Opium and General—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

THALES, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.  
FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.  
SARAKI MARU, Japanese steamer, for Takow.  
ELECTRA, German steamer, for Singapore.  
EMERALDA, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.  
CHINGWOO, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.  
ELSE, German steamer, for Newchwang.  
OANFA, British steamer, for Shanghai.

#### DEPARTURES.

MARCH 29, DOROTHY, British bark for Canton.  
MARCH 30, PEKING, German str., for Canton.  
MARCH 30, ASTORIA, German str., for Holkow.  
MARCH 30, OANFA, British str., for Shanghai.  
MARCH 30, THALES, British str., for Swatow, &c.  
MARCH 30, ELECTRA, German steamer, for Singapore, &c.  
MARCH 30, HESPERIA, German steamer, for Yoko-hama, &c.  
MARCH 30, AMY, German str., for Shanghai.  
MARCH 30, CHINGWOO, British str., for Singapore.  
MARCH 30, FUSHUN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
MARCH 30, TINTHLOW, British str., for Swatow, &c.  
MARCH 30, ELSE, German str., for Newchwang.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per OANFA, str., from Singapore—57 Chinese.  
Per SINGAN, str., from Shanghai—19 Chinese.  
Per KWANGLE, str., from Shanghai—Mr. Shaw, and 111 Chinese.

Per TAPAN, str., from Calcutta, &c.—332 Chinese, 58 women, 5 boys and 1 girl.

#### DEPARTED.

Per EMERSON OF JAPAN, str., for Shanghai.—Dr. Kirk, Messrs. A. Currie, Jr., C. F. Nicholson, Aning, and W. C. Webb. For Kobe.—Mrs. and Miss Dobson, Messrs. Watson, U. D. Sushi, Cazalch, and Rentach. For Yokohama—Mrs. and Mrs. Horatio, F. S. Bent, Fred. Salinger, and A. Macmillan. For Vancouver, B.C.—Lord Onslow, Captain Guthrie, Messrs. Lee, Luon, R. Hopkins, and Yon Gim. For Tacoma—Mr. and Mrs. Hee Yee and child. For San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Messrs. F. and J. D. Spenser, and Miss L. Esmond. For Montreal—Mrs. McGinn. For Quebec—Master Holloway.

HONGKONG AND GODOWN COMPANY—\$47 per share, sellers.  
HONGKONG ROPES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED—\$105 per share, sellers.  
HONGKONG GAS COMPANY—\$120 per share, nominal.  
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY—\$71 per share, sellers.  
HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED—\$65 per share, sellers.  
THE HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT CO., LIMITED—\$10 per share, nominal.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LIMITED—nominal.  
H. G. BROWN & CO., LIMITED—\$3 per share, buyers.

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY—\$47 per share, sellers.

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED—\$105 per share, sellers.

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THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.—\$9 per share, sellers and buyers.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., LIMITED—\$4 per share, buyers.

THE HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LIMITED—\$25 per share, nominal.

THE HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED—\$50 per share, sellers.

#### REPORTS.

The British steamship *Oanfa* reports that she left Singapore on the 24th instant. Had light north-east monsoon. The last 24 hours had strong gale.

The British steamship *Yapans* reports that she left Calcutta on the 13th instant and Slogapore on the 22d. Experienced light north-east monsoon and fine weather to lat. 15° north; thence to arrival had strong north-east monsoon with high head sea and thick weather.

The Chinese steamship *Kwangle* reports that she left Shanghai on the 27th instant. From Shanghai to Taikow Island had moderate and light easterly wind and rain. From Taikow to Breaker Point had strong north-east monsoon and heavy following sea; followed by moderate east-north-east winds and overcast sky to port. Off Singapura passed a junk bottom up, with two masts and one body floating astern.

The British steamship *Singan* reports that she left Shanghai on the 27th instant. On Sunday had fresh north-west winds, overcast and cloudy weather. On Monday had strong west winds, increasing to moderate gale with high following sea and clear weather. On Tuesday had same weather throughout the day till after rounding Lamimok Island. Wind decreasing but high seas following the rounding Tamto Island. This morning at 8.10 o'clock dull rainy weather.

#### NAUTICAL VESSELS.

ALTAIR, British barque, 300, T. Munro, 24th March.—Singapore 22nd January, Timber.—Wieler & Co.

ERIKONDO, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island—China—Customs.

GOV. ROBIN, American ship, 1,671, A. Nichols, 10th Nov.—New York 7th May, Kerosene Oil.—Order.

IMACOS, Norwegian barque, 577, L. Olsen, 9th March.—Singapore 21st January, Timber, Chinese.

JENNIE HAWKINS, American bark, 1,305, F. W. Ambury, 17th March.—New York 11th Sept., Kerosene Oil.—Gilmans & Co.

J. WESLEY, German bark, 740, G. Schneiders, 17th March.—Jaluit, Mariana Islands via Yap 3rd Feb., General—Simsen & Co.

JOACHIMUS, American ship, 1,660, Smithwick, 25th Jan.—Penang 1st Jan., Penang Feb., and Singapore 12th, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.

NICOVA, British bark, 504, T. Neals, 21st March.—Bangkok 15th Feb., General—Wieler & Co.

PAPA, German barque, 742, F. W. Thom, 10th Feb.—Hamburg 10th Sept., General—Simsen & Co.

WM. H. SMITH, American ship, 1,608, R. B. Brown, 16th March.—New York 10th May, Kerosene Oil.—Order.

For Yokohama & San Francisco.—Per *Bright* on Tuesday, the 5th April, at 9.30 P.M.

For Straits & Bombay.—Per *Veneta* on Saturday, the 2nd April, at 11.30 A.M.

For Europe, G. & C.—Per *Sachsen* on Saturday, the 2nd April, at 2.00 P.M.

For Yokohama & San Francisco.—Per *Bright* on Tuesday, the 5th April, at 9.30 P.M.

#### 30th Office.

#### A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Europe, &c., India, via. Bombay.—Per *Clyde* to-morrow, the 31st instant, at 11 A.M.

For H. & J. T. —Per *Actae* to-morrow, the 31st instant, at 5 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Verona* on Friday, the 1st April, at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow and Amoy.—Per *Hollands* on Friday, the 1st April, at 12.30 A.M.

For Singapore, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya.—Per *Borneo* on Friday, the 1st April, at 2.30 P.M.

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# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1892.

resulted in the recovery of 100 of the missing dynamite cartridges, which are six centimetres long and three centimetres thick, and arms and internal machines. Three anarchists have been arrested and the search goes on. All the prisoners are young. Among them is a Spaniard. The police place some credence in the report that the anarchist intended to blow up the Spanish embassy here, and consequently have placed a close guard about that building.

WASHINGTON, February 24th.  
Mrs. Harrison was to-day re-elected president of the society of Daughters of the American Revolution.

NEW YORK, February 24th.  
The passage of the steamer *Maficita*, which arrived to-day, is relative to distance, the fastest ever recorded. She came 285 miles in 5 days, 20 hours and 22 minutes. This would have made her time on the short route 5 days, 15 hours and 54 minutes, the fastest ever made. Her average speed on this trip was 24·7 knots per hour.

LISBON, February 24th.  
By an explosion to-day in a quarry near Ajuda four workmen were horribly mangled and fifteen others are supposed to be buried in the debris.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 24th.  
A speech from Guatemala says: General Enriquez, who was shot, headed 200 revolutionaries, who were sworn to kill Barillas and declare a state of siege. It is supposed that they were instigated by Salvadorans.

Reports from Salvador say that Barillas murdered Enriquez.

CHRISTIANIA, February 24th.  
The Government proposes to make a motion in the Storting for creation of an independent Norwegian Foreign Office. The King has decided that the question must be referred to a state council composed of Swedes and Norwegians, as the foreign relations of the kingdom are of common interest to both Sweden and Norway. If the King persists in this attitude the Ministry will resign.

BERLIN, February 26th.  
The press censor of Berlin has been busily at work altering the tenor of dispatches sent out from Germany, so much so that a number of newspaper correspondents—representatives of the London *Times*, for instance—have been informed from their home offices that their dispatches were in some cases almost unintelligible, as they had left whole sentences out and their messages had breaks in them which made their stories disconnected.

During the Emperor's ride yesterday afternoon the mob twice threatened to drag him from his horse, and he was frequently greeted with storms of hooting and groaning, and serious disturbances were only averted by the large force of policemen present, who charged in among the crowds and arrested a number of them for "insubordination."

The first disturbance during the Emperor's ride occurred on Unter den Linden. Although there had been occasional hoofs and groans and cries of "Bravo!" during the whole outing. On Unter den Linden the police dispersed the crowd. This action was greeted with cheers from royalists and some hundreds of police agents in plain clothes who were in all parts of the thoroughfare.

The second riot caused by the Emperor's appearance, which was looked upon as being another form of defiance of the people, took place in the Tiergarten. The hooting and groaning was then renewed, and another police charge was in order. The Emperor tried to appear stoical in the face of these evidences of his unpopularity, but his pale face showed that the attempt was a failure.

In spite of the police a young man broke through the crowd, escaped the clutch of several policemen who made grabs for him, and ran up to the Emperor, whose horse was going at a fast trot. Many people in the crowd raised a shout, as they expected he was going to try and carry out the suggestion frequently heard of dragging the Emperor from his horse.

But he did not approach nearer to the Kaiser, yet kept up with the Emperor's horse for nearly half a mile and shouted, "Work! Give us work! Work!" He was finally captured by a mounted policeman and roughly hustled off to the nearest guardhouse.

It is difficult to say how many people have been arrested for taking part in the rioting. The semi-official statement is that about 200 men and women are in custody, and that the number injured does not amount to more than seventy. These figures, however, are defective, for the wounded are only counted the people who were picked up bleeding by the police and taken to the hospitals.

It is evident from the number of heads and limbs bandaged up which are to be seen in certain quarters of the city that two or three hundred people at least have suffered at the hands of the police.

Then again, as to the number of arrests, the authorities say that about two hundred persons are in custody. But this number does not include those arrested secretly on the charge of insubordination.

New arrests were made last night upon information obtained after the rioting had ceased. This series of arrests is expected, will continue for some days to come. The estimate of the imprisoned and injured made here is about 250 injured and 300 in custody.

The troops remained in the barracks throughout the night, and this morning the whole garrison was paraded in arms. They were then marched back into the barracks, to remain throughout the day. Sunday passed peacefully, but to-night the socialists are holding no less than ten meetings in different parts of the city to discuss the subject of the riots.

The socialists protest to be greatly grieved by the action of those who incited the rioting, and the main object to-night was to arrange some plan for relieving the prevalent distress. If the authorities cannot be induced to give work to the unemployed and to starve the Social-Democratic party may decide upon a method of organized relief. Not Berlin only, but Hamburg, Lubeck, Danzig, and other large centres have their starving multitudes of unemployed, and a scheme for relief to be effective will have to be national.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 28th.  
The official reports from Mexico during the last fiscal year shows the exports of minerals amounted to \$36,000, of which over \$17,000,000 was in coin and the remainder in gold and silver bullion.

LONDON, February 29th.  
John Goodall, the evangelist, was arraigned to-day on a charge of committing an assault in a railway carriage upon Mrs. Ann Sidalis, in January last. Mrs. Sidalis identified him as her assailant. She told the story of the outrage, practically as it has been heretofore given.

A crazy shoe-maker named Rovelli, living at Broadsworthy, killed his four children yesterday by cutting their throats. He then fatally wounded himself.

CHRISTIANIA, February 29th.  
The final race for the world's sailing championship between Smart and Haden resulted in a victory for the latter.

NEW YORK, February 29th.  
The actual condition of affairs relative to the purchase by Chile of war ships from Great Britain is that this country has an option until June for the same. One of the ships in question is in the Armstrong's yard and the other vessel is in the Laird's at Birkenhead. It was built for the Portuguese, but was not taken.

It is probable that money will be asked from the Chilean Congress to buy ships. It is the intention to have the Chilean vessels, the *Esmeralda*, *Condell* and *Lynch*, with the *Plato*, if she arrives in time, start on a cruise in April. They will go to Peru and Mexico and will be absent five months.

BERLIN, February 29th.

Since Saturday night this city has been perfectly quiet, and there has not been a single disturbance that called for armed police interference. It is believed no further trouble is to be apprehended.

## THE CHINA TEA TRADE.

The following interesting correspondence is published in the *N. C. Daily News*:

Shanghai, 23rd March, 1892.

Sir.—It is consoling to find from the "Sermo Sinensis" in your yesterday's issue that the Napoleon of the tea trade is still vigorous. His plan of campaign is certainly a bold one, viz., to send to London big supplies at low cost, to fight and undersell our rivals and thus re-establish ourselves in public favour. He is, however, too sanguine in my opinion in thinking that China taxes, taxed as it is, can ever undersell India and Ceylon, and he is certainly quite wrong in his figures as to the average price paid in North-China last year, which was about Sh. Tls. 20 per cwt. Instead of—as he puts it—Sh. Tls. 16 the cost to the tea-men moreover must have been considerably more than Sh. Tls. 29, as they are supposed to have lost heavily. As to the low exchange, etc., this of course benefits our rivals equally with ourselves.

I am, etc., CHAA-SZE.

Shanghai, 23rd March, 1892.

Sir.—It was with great pleasure I read the article you communicated to you under the heading of "Sermo Sinensis." If the "Sermo Sinensis" has done no other good, it has at least led people to talk over what will soon be the "business of the hour." I think it would be a great pity to let the matter drop now, and some good may perhaps be expected from the great tea-man's co-operation. The statistics in your correspondent's article were only too correct, and it is an indisputable fact that, if the China export falls off this season, China, as a tea producing country is irrevocably doomed. A notice that your correspondent estimates the Ceylon export next year at 80,000,000 lbs. I believe it will be nearer 100,000,000 lbs., and if so, it makes the position as much the worse. The China tea trade has now come to a critical period and instead of as in former years meeting with no competition, it has now to contend against British colonies with no taxation, and is therefore handicapped. That internal levies are likely to be abolished, I quite agree with the "Napoleon of the Tea Trade" is most improbable, but that the export duty must be done away with, there is no doubt, or otherwise the China tea trade is finished.

I am, etc., TEA MERCHANT.

Shanghai, 24th March, 1892.

Sir.—The opinion of the "Napoleon of the Tea Trade" in China is doubtless of inestimable value to would-be tea-buyers in forecasting the "poxiss" of the coming season, but a more important factor upon which to base one's action is the opinion of the dealers at home.

This, as far as my information goes, is unanimous that the British public does not want China tea at any price, an opinion, at first sight, hardly consonant with the fact that seventy million pounds of China tea were delivered in London last year, which, deducing the export of twenty-five million pounds, gives an actual home consumption of forty-five million pounds or nearly one quarter of the total of the tea actually drunk in Great Britain and Ireland. In the year of grace 1891, the total consumed, in all kinds, was 200,000,000 lbs. The Home consumption of China tea in the preceding year, 1890, was fifty-five million pounds out of a total of 194,000,000 lbs., or, in percentages:—In 1891, 25 per cent. of the consumption was China tea; in 1890, 28 per cent.; and in 1890, 31 per cent.

Thus, roughly speaking, one-fourth of the tea drunk in England is still China tea and this appears to have been taken mainly on account of its cheapness for the purpose of "blending." Messrs. Shepard & Co., the well-known Mindung Lane brokers, write in their Annual Tea Circular, published in January of this year:—"As regards good common to medium Blacks received the last few months, though laid in on apparently favourable terms, the heavy supply and very low level of prices current for good common to half Indian and Ceylon Teas, especially the latter, have weighed down the value of anything in China Companys selling over 6d. per lb." Messrs. Shepard further state:—"There has been a more general and widespread effort on the part of dealers throughout the country to revive an interest in fine China Companys, which is being pressed on the notice of consumers at and under 2s. per lb."

In the face of such low prices and of such unprecedented efforts the only result we see is steadily declining consumption. With an anticipated production this year in India and Ceylon 200,000,000 lbs., Mr. Awari's anticipation of a very large business in all tea costing from Sh. 7 to Sh. 17, if realised, will, I hold, only result in forcing down prices still lower in London.

Happily for the native tea-man, the only one other large black-tea consuming country, Russia, still sticks to the Celestial leaf and, as long as that market remains as it is, the Chinese may continue to pack tea for Russian consumption under existing conditions, but as long as their trade is handicapped with differential imports in favor of India of twenty-five per cent. (and given the preference of the "masses" at home for strength with coarseness as against delicacy with weakness), no efforts of producers and shippers can succeed in placing China tea on the London market in any quantity, with the hope of a profitable result.

The moral of which is that, as long as the Export Duty remains in force, the China tea trade with England is doomed, and hence producers and shippers should perseveringly devote all their efforts to the removal of this burden. To pursue their trade under its weight is but to go on from year to year "hog-tieing a dead horse" until nothing of the carcass is left.

I am, etc., A. L. L.

## NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The Peking city wall is undergoing repairs made necessary by the inundation last year. The work of repairing commenced on the 4th March, and its completion is expected to be near hand.

Much fear is entertained by the farming class and about Hangchow with regard to their crops. Owing to the continual rain in combination with the extremely cold weather, the prospect of the grain crop is very discouraging. The price of rice is said to have risen 40 cents per picul.

A friend from Formosa brings the following news:—Early one morning last month a band of natives forced their way into the Tamsui Hsien prison, and liberated two inmates. At the appearance of the Hsien and his guards the marauders decamped. Attempts were made to recapture the escaped prisoners, but without avail.

News from Canton states that Mr. Shen Sien-yuen, of that city, has received instructions to go to Wuchang where his services are wanted. Vice-Chairman Chih-tung contemplates constructing a telegraph line between the Taiyuan iron mines and the provincial capital. In order to facilitate communication, Mr. Shen will be commissioned to sue the building of this line.

Shanghai, 23rd March, 1892.

Sir.—It is consoling to find from the "Sermo Sinensis" in your yesterday's issue that the Napoleon of the tea trade is still vigorous. His plan of campaign is certainly a bold one, viz., to send to London big supplies at low cost, to fight and undersell our rivals and thus re-establish ourselves in public favour. He is, however, too sanguine in my opinion in thinking that China taxes, taxed as it is, can ever undersell India and Ceylon, and he is certainly quite wrong in his figures as to the average price paid in North-China last year, which was about Sh. Tls. 20 per cwt.

The extent of the recent fire at Hangchow is even of greater magnitude than was reported. The total number of houses destroyed is estimated to be 180, and there were 70 families made homeless. The elders of the city have taken measures to place those who are wholly destitute in the various charitable institutions, so that they may be temporarily provided with the necessities of life.

It showed that the heart had too much work on hand and was struggling under it like a horse trying to carry two men. "I got very little sleep at night," he says, "and would lie awake for hours tossing about on the bed." This sort of thing is very wearing, and are not surprised to learn that he lost flesh until little was left of him but skin and bone. "My cheeks," he says, "rank in until they were almost drawn together, and people shook their heads and predicted that my time in this world was nearly up. Still I had all confidence in my physician and kept on taking his medicine. From first to last I took some forty or fifty bottles of it (of all kinds) without benefit.

Finally, one day the doctor sounded my lungs and asked me if any of my family died of consumption. He said that the heart palpitation was caused by dyspepsia. "Then said I had better take further advice he could do more for me. This was after nine months of his treatment. I gave up all hopes of getting better, and, indeed, no one expected me to."

"It was now winter again, December, 1890. One day I found a little book of pamphlets in the house, that I had never seen before. It was about a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup, and described a cure like mine having been cured by it. Without going into all my hopes and fears on the point, it is enough to say that I got a bottle from Mr. Kirkman, Chemist, Ellerby Lane. I took the contents of that bottle and certainly felt a little better. I took a second and began to eat solid food, which agreed with me.

"After this I never looked behind me, though my recovery was a work of time, for I was very much reduced. I stuck to the medicine, and with good reason, and at last got back to my work, strong and well, and have remained so ever since. When I went back to the work the foreman and others gathered round me and asked what had wrought the wonderful change. I answered, "Mother Seigel's Syrup has wrought it!" When I said I wished to start work they told me I must first be examined by a doctor. The doctor said I was fit for work and I went to work the next morning, and have never lost a minute since."

"It wish others to know what Seigel's Syrup has done for me, and I give the proprietors permission to publish this brief account of my case. I am a cloth broker by trade and have worked at Messrs. Newforth & Sons, Clay Pit Lane, for four years."

Harvey Aikow, 2, Back Timber Place, Ellerby Lane, Leeds.

The doctor was right in saying that the apparent trouble in Mr. Aikow's case arose from dyspepsia, for dyspepsia was his only ailment. And he had used Mother Seigel's Syrup in February, 1890, he would have had no fails to tell, for he would have been all right directly. As it is, we are glad that after he did try it he had no relapse. He never looked behind him.—*Advertiser*.

It is wonderful what "rot" can be evolved out of a mere nothing by a little stretch of imagination, and vile propensities to idle gossip, tinged, perhaps, with a tinge of bad intention, and a modicum of ill-nature. At the time when the flags in Chemulpo were hoisted half mast, out of respect to the memory of the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale, a fire happened to occur at the residence of the Commissioner of Customs which, however, did no more harm than destroy the kitchen in the compound; the fire originated through the carelessness of the servants—but little other harm had been done. But by the time the news had reached Japan, the proverbial snowflake had become an avalanche, and appeared in some obscure vernacular paper under the guise of the sensational news that the Custom House had been burned down, and that the Commissioner had perished in the flames. Nothing of the sort had occurred; our very popular Commissioner, however, is a crack, I am glad to say, and between the kitchen of his compound and the hill and the Custom House at the water's edge, there are not only parts of the Foreign Settlement intervening; so you may imagine on what legs this latest *catastrophe* from the "Land of Morning Calm" may be standing. Perhaps the editor in *Dai Nippon* was imposed upon by a correspondent, who confounded the facts of the Custom House being indeed burnt down, about half a dozen years ago, with the present petty occurrence.

The weather is still bitterly cold, but the ice on the river is moving, and the first steam launch has started up-river, while quite a fleet of Japanese river craft are ready to follow suit, but the less enterprising Natives are in much less of a hurry, and will no doubt "bide their time," until milder weather may be setting in.

The first Japanese steamer of the season for North China, the *Genkai Maru*, passed through already, leaving our port for Tientsin, via Chefoo, on the 10th inst., and the second one for Newchwang, also via Chefoo, is soon to follow.

The Japanese are certainly more active and enterprising regarding the Korea trade, than their quiet neighbours of ancient Cathay; their solitary boat, which kept pegging away at the "Hermits' Kingdom" during last year, once every twenty-one days, from Shanghai, via Chefoo, is to run only once every month now, that the intercourse between Korea and her Levantine neighbour, under the Dragon flag, is actually retrograding, while our intercourse with the Jolly neighbour under the flag of the "Rising Sun" is lustily progressing and increasing. Of the changes which have taken place in Seoul, I think I have given full particulars in my last "valuable" epistles; there is but little to add except that Mr. Scott of H. B. M.'s Consular Service arrived here last Yuletide from his leave of absence in Europe, spent a most useful and commendable purpose. He returned accompanied by his bride, having entered the holy bonds of matrimony while at home. I have not heard yet what startling news he may have brought otherwise, but I do not think that he will be holding the opening of new Korean treaty ports in the folds of his Consular togs. Your Peking news about Sir John Walsham not going home before autumn has caused much regret here; of course "slow coaches" like Sir John require at least 48 hours' per diem for preparing, even for the most ordinary daily occurrences, but to take all the time until next fall, to get himself gone, is the most cruel practical joke he has ever played off on us; you must remember he is also Minister for Korea. Some of us began to fear that he never, or hardly ever, would leave his sublime post in the metropolis of the Celestial Empire.

This goes for *Yehsin*, if all goes well, via Chefoo. One Chinese and one Japanese gunboat as guard ships in port. Everything is perfectly quiet politically.

The Japanese carpenters, who are now almost legion in Chemulpo, have been very busy during the winter, preparing the frames of new houses, which augur well for the coming building season. It promises fair to become a very lively one, as soon as the weather gets a little milder, because during cold weather native labourers cannot sometimes be got, either for pay or money.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

Some of the old Chinese carpenters, however, are still working.

It is a very common expression. What do people mean by it? Let's look behind her. How are we take this meaning? Why, by letting him explain it.

He goes on to say that one day in February, 1890, he was suddenly seized with disease and pain in his head. Like all healthy people, under similar circumstances, he didn't know what to make of it. He

says he felt strange and queer, he shivered as though the weather had suddenly turned cold, and then flushed with heat as though it had turned hot again. What did this mean?

His doctor said he was attacked with influenza, and ordered him to bed. He went to bed. A few days later the fever left him, but the illness did not. It merely assumed another form. His tongue looked like a piece of brown leather, and his skin and the whites of his eyes became yellow, like old parchment.